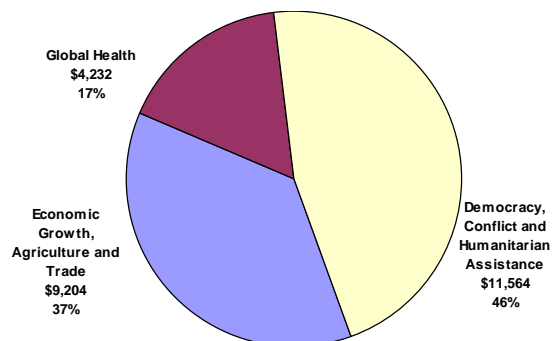
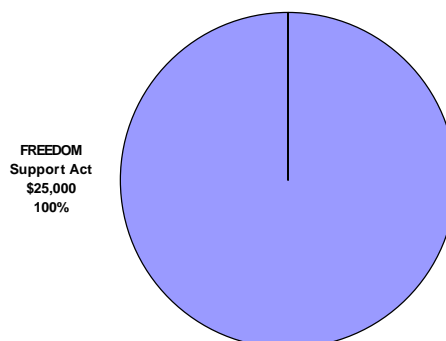


Tajikistan

FY 2006 Assistance by Sector



FY 2006 Assistance by Account



Objectives and Budget

Objective	SO Number	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006
Small and Medium Sized Enterprises	119-0131	4,402	3,525	4,581
Energy and Water	119-0161	857	1,470	1,350
Democratic Culture and Institutions	119-0211	6,215	3,475	4,600
Conflict Prevention	119-0240	1,498	780	718
Health and Population	119-0320	5,265	3,593	4,232
Improved Quality of and Access to Basic Education	119-0340	300	230	212
Cross-Cutting Programs	119-0420	1,522	1,790	1,647
Transfers		4,392	12,137	7,660
Total (in thousands of dollars)		24,451	27,000	25,000

Excludes P.L. 480. See Program Annex.

Mission Director: George Deikun

The Development Challenge: Tajikistan continues to play a pivotal role as a U.S. ally in Central Asia with respect to the Global War on Terror and the cessation of counter narcotics trade. Tajikistan was the poorest republic within the Soviet Union and today is the poorest country in the region. According to the World Bank, nearly two thirds of the population (64%) lives below the poverty line. Economic growth has remained constant and is above 8% annually since 1999. This impressive growth is attributable to three factors unrelated to sustainable structural economic reforms: the cessation of the civil war, the initial impact of macroeconomic stability, and the large increase in remittances from migrant workers. However, national unemployment remained fairly stable at about 12% to 15% during this same period. Employment in the agriculture sector, unskilled labor markets, and family workers all increased with a comparable decline in employment in manufacturing, transport, health, education, and social work. According to Transparency International, Tajikistan continues to fall within the bottom 10% of countries worldwide in its control of corruption (133 of 145), largely attributed to its failure to address administrative reform and weak public institutional structures.

Russia recently began the process of demobilizing its border guards along the 1,400 kilometer Tajik border with Afghanistan. The border is highly porous and inconsistently patrolled, which makes the Russians' departure worrisome given the poorly-equipped and trained Tajik border control unit. Narcotics trafficking remains a significant problem as heroin producers use Tajikistan as a primary transit route for exports to Russia and Europe. Poor government expenditures in the social sector, and particularly in education, are also of growing concern. The number of students attending school is declining, from 90% in 2000 to 88% in 2003. In rural areas (73% of the country), twice as many girls drop out of school as boys because families place little value on the poor quality of education and there is a lack of jobs post-graduation. The resurgence of HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis (TB) are other worrisome trends. With regard to TB, the actual number of people infected is probably five times higher than the official figure and more deaths are occurring due to the disease.

In spite of the problems it faces, the Government of Tajikistan (GOT) continues to press for reforms in notable areas. Buoyed by increased donor support, the GOT is moving on a broad front to improve the transition to a market economy through improved macroeconomic management and monetary policy, banking supervision, tax administration, and commercial law. Public spending on health and education has increased in real terms, primarily to meet salary increases. The GOT is implementing fundamental reforms in health care and education financing in pilot regions. The USAID program directly supports the GOT's reform agenda. It advances U.S. national interests to stem drug trafficking and promote political and social stability through democratic and economic reform, improved quality of life, and enhanced productive capacity.

The USAID Program: USAID's seven strategic objectives in Tajikistan promote reforms and training that foster the growth of small and medium enterprises (SMEs), promote civil society and expand access to information, improve primary health care and prevent infectious disease, encourage better use of the region's water and energy resources, improve primary education, mitigate or prevent conflict, and address cross-cutting issues such as gender, corruption, and youth. Elements of the program also address the Water for the Poor and Clean Energy Presidential Initiatives through work to improve water resource management at the national and local level and to promote efficient energy use. The specific activities to be funded by FY 2005 and FY 2006 appropriations are described in more detail in the following Program Data Sheets.

The Government's capacity to effect reform is considered weak due to the lack of trained staff. The private sector is poorly developed and continues to be constrained by inconsistent Government regulation. International non-governmental organizations (NGOs), in cooperation with local NGOs, are partially able to provide basic services at the community level. The design of this program is effectively building both public and private capacity to develop and implement public policies and reforms, particularly in the area of economic reform and regional trade, as well as at the local level where USAID is re-establishing links between communities and local government. Such efforts are critical to USAID's success in a country where neither businesses and communities nor government structures are accustomed to working together to address development needs.

USAID continues ongoing activities in Tajikistan such as fiscal reform, banking supervision, microfinance development, World Trade Organization (WTO) accession activities, customs reforms, identification and removal of investment constraints, restoration of primary irrigation infrastructure, local government, maternal, child, and reproductive health, drug demand reduction, and basic and civic education. USAID has initiated new activities relating to land tenure reform and infectious disease control and expanded programs in HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis and political party development.

Other Program Elements: With funding from USAID's Child Survival Matching Grant Program, a very successful primary and reproductive health care activity is continuing in Penjikent District, which is cut off from the rest of Tajikistan by the closed Uzbekistan border to the east and mountain passes to the north and south that are closed six months per year. USAID's Office of Food for Peace has provided essential support for the World Food Program's school feeding and other vulnerable group feeding programs using P.L. 480 Title II resources. A recently-approved five-year, \$60 million P.L. 480 Title II Development Assistance Program was awarded to a consortium of NGOs to further provide assistance to communities and schools for health activities. However, the demand for food aid in other regions of the world threatens the viability of this program. The Farmer-to-Farmer Program, also financed through P.L. 480 and managed by USAID's Bureau for Economic Growth, Agriculture, and Trade, has actively supported agriculture-related SME development efforts in Tajikistan. USAID's Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance is undertaking a new regional earthquake preparedness project that targets Dushanbe, Tajikistan. Additionally, the Eurasia Foundation manages small grants in education, small business, local government, and civil society, which reinforce USAID's strategic objectives. The Departments of Commerce, Defense, Agriculture, and State also manage programs complementary to USAID field activities in exchange programs, training opportunities, support to border guards and customs officials, and emergency feeding programs through the World Food Program. For example, the State Department's Bureau for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs and Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor continue to collaborate closely with USAID in areas of mutual interest.

Other Donors: The U.S. Government is the largest bilateral donor in Tajikistan. The second largest bilateral donor is Japan, which is active in the agricultural sector and implements food security and poverty reduction programs. The European Union has re-established its Technical Assistance for the Commonwealth of Independent States as well as a new food security program. These programs complement the European Union's continuing humanitarian assistance program funded through the European Community Humanitarian Office. Other bilateral donors include Switzerland, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Norway, Sweden, and the United Kingdom. The long-established Swiss program is closely coordinated with USAID efforts related to regional water programs, WTO accession, and judicial reform. Similarly, USAID has worked in close partnership with the newly-arrived Swedes and Canadians to ensure close coordination as they design their programs in agriculture and land reform areas. The largest non-state donor is the Aga Khan Development Network, which supports a number of economic development and educational activities throughout the country. Multilateral donors include the World Bank (health reform and private sector development), the Asian Development Bank (social service sector rehabilitation, transportation, irrigation, hydroelectric generation, and microfinance), Islamic Development Bank (road construction, energy sector rehabilitation, and school and irrigation rehabilitation), and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (telecommunications, airport navigation, and microfinance). USAID works closely with the Asian Development Bank and the World Bank in land reform, microfinance, irrigation rehabilitation, health care reform, and basic education.

Tajikistan PROGRAM SUMMARY

(in thousands of dollars)

Accounts	FY 2003 Actual	FY 2004 Actual	FY 2005 Current	FY 2006 Request
FREEDOM Support Act	28,102	24,451	27,000	25,000
PL 480 Title II	9,994	7,009	15,458	10,374
Total Program Funds	38,096	31,460	42,458	35,374

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY				
119-0131 Small and Medium Sized Enterprises				
FSA	7,090	4,402	3,525	4,581
119-0161 Energy and Water				
FSA	1,400	857	1,470	1,350
119-0211 Democratic Culture and Institutions				
FSA	4,545	6,215	3,475	4,600
119-0240 Conflict Prevention				
FSA	0	1,498	780	718
119-0320 Health and Population				
FSA	3,750	5,265	3,593	4,232
119-0340 Improved Quality of and Access to Basic Education				
FSA	0	300	230	212
119-0420 Cross-Cutting Programs				
FSA	6,027	1,522	1,790	1,647
TRANSFER				
FSA	5,290	4,392	12,137	7,660

Mission Director,
George Deikun

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Tajikistan
Program Title:	Small and Medium Sized Enterprises
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	119-0131
Status:	Continuing
Planned FY 2005 Obligation:	\$3,525,000 FSA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$3,291,000 FSA
Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:	\$4,581,000 FSA
Year of Initial Obligation:	2001
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	2007

Summary: USAID's program to improve the environment for the growth of small and medium enterprises (SMEs) includes: training and technical assistance to increase opportunities to acquire business information, knowledge, and skills; support for more responsive financial institutions, instruments, and markets; and assistance to improve the implementation of laws and regulations.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2005 Program: Enhance Participation in Global Trade and Investment (\$383,000 FSA carryover). USAID's Trade Facilitation and Investment Project will continue working to improve the business environment, particularly in the Ferghana Valley, where customs and administrative barriers inhibit the flow of cross-border trade. Support in World Trade Organization (WTO) accession will assist in the preparation of required documentation, and will bring Tajikistan's legal regime into compliance. Principal contractor/grantee: Pragma Corporation (prime).

Improve Economic Policy and Governance (\$2,079,000 FSA, \$1,298,000 FSA carryover, \$337,000 FSA prior year recoveries). Assistance will be provided to the Ministry of State Revenues and Duties to implement its functional reorganization, develop methodologies for estimating income for SMEs, and continue the development of a Central Taxpayer Registration System. USAID will begin assistance to Parliament to establish a Fiscal Analysis Unit. USAID will work with the Ministry of Finance to develop a medium-term budget framework. Assistance in developing Tajikistan's framework of commercial legislation will continue, as USAID helps finalize a draft Law on Pledge, participates in developing a new draft Law on Mortgage, and helps gather support for development of an Administrative Procedures Act. USAID may continue its assistance in land reform through a regional project which would include legal assistance to farmers. Principal contractors/grantees: ARD/Checchi (prime) and TBD (prime).

Improve Private Sector Growth (\$672,000 FSA carryover). Under USAID's Enterprise Development Project (EDP), support will be provided to expand opportunities for businesses to grow and become more competitive. As a result of this assistance, client firms' sales and productivity will increase. The project will continue to support the Certified International Professional Accountant (CIPA) training/testing/certification program. Principal contractor/grantee: Pragma Corporation (prime).

Enhance the Financial Sector's Contribution to Economic Growth (\$1,205,000 FSA, \$315,000 FSA carryover). USAID will continue to support microfinance institutions by providing technical advice and funds for on-lending. USAID will continue to partner with the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development's (EBRD) Micro and Small Enterprise Finance Facility to train commercial bank loan officers to administer micro and small business loan programs. Assistance to the National Bank will strengthen monetary management and the quality of banking supervision. Principal contractors/grantees: Agricultural Cooperative Development International/Volunteers for Overseas Cooperative Assistance

(ACDI/VOCA) (prime), EBRD (prime), TBD.

Expand and Improve Access to Economic and Social Infrastructure (schools and higher education institutions) (\$241,000 FSA, \$286,000 FSA carryover). USAID will continue providing support to strengthen the quality of business and economics programs in secondary and higher education institutions. The program will make business and economics programs more responsive to the needs of businesses and the economy, create sustainable faculty development and advocacy mechanisms, and help move educational institutions towards international standards in economics and business education. USAID, in partnership with Junior Achievement Worldwide (JA), will provide business and economics training to middle and high school teachers and build administrative capacity in the JA local chapters. Principal contractors: JA (prime), TBD.

FY 2006 Program: Enhance Participation in Global Trade and Investment (\$322,000 FSA). Assistance for WTO accession will continue as will efforts to strengthen partnerships between the government and business community to improve the policy and legal conditions for business. Efforts to improve cross-border trade in the Ferghana Valley will also continue. Principal contractor/grantee: Pragma Corporation (prime) or TBD (prime).

Improve Economic Policy and Governance (\$1,828,000 FSA). USAID will continue training programs for the Tajik judiciary in commercial and civil law. Assistance will be provided to the National Bank to improve monetary policy. Assistance will continue to the Ministry of Finance in medium term economic, revenue, and expenditure forecasting. Work with parliamentary staff will focus on strengthening the fiscal analysis capacity of Parliament. Principal contractor/grantee: TBD (prime).

Improve Private Sector Growth (\$801,000 FSA). Support will be provided to expand opportunities for businesses to grow and become more competitive. Principal contractor/grantee: Pragma Corporation (prime).

Enhance the Financial Sector's Contribution to Economic Growth (\$1,229,000 FSA). Assistance to MFIs will emphasize building their capacity to provide services on a sustainable basis. USAID will continue to partner with the EBRD to train bank loan officers. Further assistance will be provided to the National Bank of Tajikistan to develop a legal and supervisory framework. Principal contractors/grantees: ACDI/VOCA (prime), EBRD (prime), and TBD (prime).

Expand and Improve Access to Economic and Social Infrastructure (schools and higher education institutions) (\$401,000 FSA). USAID will continue providing support to strengthen the quality of secondary and higher education and thus better prepare youth to enter and compete in a market economy. Principal contractors/grantees: JA (prime), TBD.

Performance and Results: Although weak institutional capacity and inconsistent political will continue to hamper movement on reforms, some progress has been achieved. With USAID assistance, the Ministry of Finance released the new Tajik Chart of Accounts, and the Ministry of State Revenues and Duties completed the functional reorganization plan of the ministry, which will improve revenue collection and reduce opportunities for corruption. USAID also helped the National Bank strengthen on-site and off-site supervisory capacity of the banking supervision department and improve compliance with Basel Core Principles. Confidence in the banking sector has improved, resulting in growth of deposits from 4.76% of GDP in 2003 to 5.5% of GDP in 2004. USAID assisted the Government to prepare for the first meeting of the WTO Working Party for accession of Tajikistan. USAID also provided expertise to draft a new, WTO-compliant customs code. USAID supported development of the Law on Licensing that was passed by the Parliament in May 2004. USAID's EDP provided enterprise improvement consulting services to 48 local enterprises, which resulted in portfolio sales growth in excess of \$8.4 million, with average sales increases of 42% and productivity increases of 6% for the assisted enterprises. USAID assisted in the development of an improved draft Law on Pledge, which governs the creation of security interests in moveable property, and funded judicial and legal training of 185 judges and 250 lawyers on commercial law. By the end of the objective, it is expected that microfinance, trade promotion, a modern legal and regulatory environment, the adoption of international accounting standards, and accession to the WTO

will expand entrepreneurial opportunities and competitiveness, and strengthen public sector effectiveness and accountability.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Tajikistan

119-0131 Small and Medium Sized Enterprises	FSA
Through September 30, 2003	
Obligations	13,096
Expenditures	5,137
Unliquidated	7,959
Fiscal Year 2004	
Obligations	4,391
Expenditures	7,246
Through September 30, 2004	
Obligations	17,487
Expenditures	12,383
Unliquidated	5,104
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	
Obligations	3,291
Planned Fiscal Year 2005 NOA	
Obligations	3,525
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2005	
Obligations	6,816
Proposed Fiscal Year 2006 NOA	
Obligations	4,581
Future Obligations	5,405
Est. Total Cost	34,289

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Tajikistan
Program Title:	Energy and Water
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	119-0161
Status:	Continuing
Planned FY 2005 Obligation:	\$1,470,000 FSA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$2,000 FSA
Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:	\$1,350,000 FSA
Year of Initial Obligation:	2001
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	2007

Summary: USAID's energy and water program is helping Tajikistan improve economic policy and governance, increase private sector growth, and expand and improve access to economic and social infrastructure. The Clean Energy and Water for Poor Presidential Initiatives are supported via activities noted below.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2005 Program: Improve Economic Policy and Governance (\$105,000 FSA, \$2,000 FSA carryover). In Central Asia, the Aral Sea Basin system includes rivers and associated hydropower facilities that are shared across several neighboring states. With independence, each of these countries has developed policies and practices that favor its own national interests at the expense of regional cooperation in the areas of water and energy. Tajikistan is an active participant in USAID's programs to improve transboundary water and energy cooperation in these vital sectors. Developments in the energy sector over the past year, primarily in countries outside of Central Asia that have shown interest in making large investments in Tajikistan's hydropower facilities, could mean a major shift in the Government of Tajikistan's policy toward energy trading and the timing of associated water releases. Proper use of these facilities, with consideration of regional priorities, is important for reducing tensions and stimulating economic growth in Central Asia. Through a program for regional cooperation in energy and water, USAID will continue to work with Tajikistan authorities on bilateral and multilateral agreements for regional energy markets and water-sharing. Principal contractor/grantee: TBD (prime).

Increase Private Sector Growth (\$610,000 FSA). Agricultural Finance Plus (AgFin+) is a program launched in FY 2004 to stimulate economic growth throughout the farm-to-market value chain. Agriculture plays a significant role in the economy of Tajikistan, including over 50% of employment. AgFin+ will increase production and income of Tajikistan's farmers by linking targeted groups of farmers to specific markets. Through training and technical assistance, AgFin+ will assist farmers to overcome constraints they face in delivering products to targeted markets and to capture a return on their investment. The AgFin+ program, complementing USAID's economic development activities such as small business development, will also stimulate agriculture-related businesses such as agri-services, agri-trade, and agri-processing, which are critical to the farm-to-market chain. Through improved production tied to specific markets, AgFin+ will link farmers to underserved markets, address financial constraints, provide on-farm support, and coordinate with other agricultural sector programs and institutions. Principal contractors: Development Alternatives, Inc. (DAI) (prime) and Winrock International (sub).

Expand and Improve Access to Economic and Social Infrastructure (\$755,000 FSA). The growth of rural economies in Central Asia depends on local control of resources and increased citizen participation in decision making. Local management of water resources is critical to the agricultural economy of Tajikistan, which represents over 40% of GDP. USAID will increase its assistance to Water User Associations (WUA) in Tajikistan to: promote and stimulate WUA policy and procedural reforms; develop irrigation system demonstration models; increase incomes through improved agricultural production; conduct public outreach campaigns; and implement a competitive small grants program to assist WUAs. Increased income and agricultural productivity results of this activity are linked to increased private sector

growth. Principal contractor/grantee: Winrock International (prime).

FY 2006 Program: Improve Economic Policy and Governance (\$105,000 FSA). Through a program for regional cooperation in energy and water, USAID will continue to work with Tajik authorities on bilateral and multilateral agreements to support the development of regional energy markets and water-sharing. This may include activities related to energy efficiency and participation in the Central Asia Cooperation Organization's Water and Energy Consortium. Same implementer as above.

Increase Private Sector Growth (\$510,000 FSA). USAID will continue to invest in agricultural development through AgFin+ by expanding the number of target groups, and assist them to identify opportunities and overcome constraints in the farm-to-market value chain. Same implementer as above.

Expand and Improve Access to Economic and Social Infrastructure (\$735,000 FSA). USAID will continue assistance to WUAs in Tajikistan, through replication of efficient irrigation demonstration models; increasing production on land managed by WUAs; expanding public outreach to farmers, the government, and other donors, and continued implementation of a competitive small grants program. Same implementer as above.

Performance and Results: In FY 2004, as in the previous year, USAID programs met or exceeded targets for nearly every indicator. USAID's program assisted Tajikistan and neighboring countries to develop improved methods for collecting, analyzing, forecasting, and sharing data in relation to transboundary water management. The program installed an upgrade of the Tajikistan National Weather Center's main communication station, making it possible for water data to be exchanged throughout the region and bringing Tajikistan's weather and water forecasting agency to a level that meets the standards of the World Meteorological Organization. The transboundary data sharing is fostering a level of cooperation in the water sector not seen since the breakup of the Soviet Union. Results of USAID programs were also strong in the area of irrigation improvements. The economy of Tajikistan is highly dependent on the nation's agricultural sector, which in turn, is dependent on water from irrigation systems. More than 70% of the six million Tajiks live in rural areas that are heavily dependent on agriculture. Technical training through the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources has enabled Tajik specialists to collect more accurate data in a timely manner, significantly improving the Ministry's quality of analysis and decision making. Critical equipment was procured for rehabilitation of irrigation infrastructure and as a result, the lives of 93,000 people have been improved and more than 24,000 hectares have been brought into production. Recent economic analyses estimate that the value of USAID's assistance in the area of improved water delivery, depending on actual crop yields, is between \$250,000 and \$1 million annually. USAID's Natural Resource Management Program which implemented these activities will end in FY 2005.

By program completion, a greater number of WUAs will be in place using improved water management practices and operating in a more favorable legislative environment. The resulting increases in crop yields, productivity, and income will contribute to overall economic growth. Several of these WUAs will be operating in the irrigation areas where USAID has made substantial investments in the irrigation infrastructure as a result of FY 2002 supplemental funding. Also, an improved system of collecting, analyzing, and transmitting water data will be fully implemented. Tajik water and energy specialists and policy makers will have implemented policies and practices aimed at improving regional cooperation over shared water and energy resources through the use of internationally-recognized agreements and standards. The results of the SO will also support those in the area of democracy and private sector development.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Tajikistan

119-0161 Energy and Water	FSA
Through September 30, 2003	
Obligations	8,240
Expenditures	5,151
Unliquidated	3,089
Fiscal Year 2004	
Obligations	1,543
Expenditures	2,831
Through September 30, 2004	
Obligations	9,783
Expenditures	7,982
Unliquidated	1,801
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	
Obligations	2
Planned Fiscal Year 2005 NOA	
Obligations	1,470
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2005	
Obligations	1,472
Proposed Fiscal Year 2006 NOA	
Obligations	1,350
Future Obligations	1,380
Est. Total Cost	13,985

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Tajikistan
Program Title:	Democratic Culture and Institutions
Pillar:	Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance
Strategic Objective:	119-0211
Status:	Continuing
Planned FY 2005 Obligation:	\$3,475,000 FSA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$1,776,000 FSA
Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:	\$4,600,000 FSA
Year of Initial Obligation:	2001
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	2007

Summary: USAID's democracy efforts create stronger and more sustainable civic organizations; increase the availability of information on civic rights and domestic public issues; enhance opportunities for citizen participation in governance; and develop more effective, responsive, and accountable public institutions.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2005 Program: Support Democratic Local Government and Decentralization (\$763,000 FSA, \$315,000 FSA carryover). USAID will advise the Central Government on local government laws and build local government capacity to provide basic services in seven pilot areas, and possibly some village clusters, potentially affecting 375,000 residents. Principal contractor/grantee: Urban Institute (prime).

Support Democratic Political Parties (\$342,000 FSA carryover). The political party program, which will finish in March 2005, will train all political parties to participate in the February parliamentary elections. Following the elections, USAID will solicit a new political party program. Principal contractors/grantees: International Foundation for Election Systems (IFES) (prime), National Association of Political Scientists of Tajikistan (NAPST) (sub).

Strengthen Civil Society (\$1,558,000 FSA, \$1,014,000 FSA carryover). USAID will build the institutional capacity of a local Network of Civil Society Support Centers (CSSCs). The advocacy program will target professional membership associations and special interest groups. The civic education project will expand to 450 new schools. USAID will continue to provide limited support to Parliament to make it function better and become more transparent. Principal contractors/grantees: International Research and Exchanges Board (IREX) (prime), IFES (prime) International Center for Not-for-Profit Law (ICNL) (sub), Social Impact (sub), Partners for Democratic Change (sub).

Establish and Ensure Media Freedom and Freedom of Information (\$620,000 FSA, \$105,000 FSA carryover). USAID will provide media with production grants, programming, and business management training, and promote a supportive enabling environment and freedom of speech. Principal contractors/grantees: Internews Network (prime), Adil Soz (prime), International Center for Journalists (ICFJ) (sub), Khoma Tajikistan (sub), National Association of Independent Media of Tajikistan (NANSMIT) (sub).

Protect Human Rights and Equal Access to Justice (\$534,000 FSA). The legal reform program will build practical skills for law students through moot courts, mock trials, and Street Law, a course on human rights or other substantive area, and law clinics. A new anti-trafficking in persons (TIP) program will focus on prevention (through public education), prosecution (through draft laws and prosecutor training), and victim protection (through repatriation aid and vocational training). Principal contractors/grantees: Freedom House (prime), American Bar Association/Central European and Eurasian Law Initiative (ABA/CEELI) (sub), and TBD (prime).

FY 2006 Program: Support Democratic Local Government and Decentralization (\$844,000 FSA).

USAID will advise the Central Government on local government laws and build local government capacity by rolling out successful local service delivery practices to new cities and local governments beyond the pilot region. Principal contractor/grantee: TBD (prime).

Support Democratic Political Parties (\$369,000 FSA). USAID will continue assistance to political parties. Principal contractor/grantee: TBD (prime).

Strengthen Civil Society (\$1,472,000 FSA). As USAID's civil society programs end in FY 2006, the emphasis of the program will shift to civic advocacy. USAID will continue, at a reduced level, institution-building of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) through direct funding of a Network of CSSCs, assuming it is capable of managing donor funds on its own. The civic education program will end this year with integration of the course into the curriculum. IFES's small parliamentary assistance program will end in FY 2006. USAID will competitively solicit a new follow-on agreement to support transparency and improved procedures within Parliament. Principal contractor/grantee: TBD (prime).

Establish and Ensure Media Freedom and Freedom of Information (\$621,000 FSA). USAID will facilitate media training, provide production grants and programming, and support local freedom of speech advocacy. Principal contractors/grantees: Internews Network (prime), ICFJ (sub), Khoma Tajikistan (sub), NANSMIT (sub), and Adil Soz (prime).

Protect Human Rights and Equal Access to Justice (\$1,294,000 FSA). The legal reform program will focus on program sustainability, continuing the human rights (or other substantive area) course, moot court, mock trials, and Street Law programs. TIP activities will focus on prevention, prosecution, and victim protection. Principal contractors/grantees: Freedom House (prime), ABA/CEELI (sub), and TBD (prime).

Performance and Results: This was a mixed year for democratic reforms in Tajikistan. The Executive continued to diminish the role of the former opposition, and tax authorities closed down a private printing press which published three independent newspapers. NANSMIT reported numerous cases of the denial of access to information. New election code amendments paved the way for potentially free and fair parliamentary elections in February, 2005, and USAID's training to political parties has improved platform development and citizen outreach. USAID successfully promoted policies for increased local government authorities, and improved judicial integrity through trainings for judges and passage of a new Ethics Code. USAID supported 15 community-based advocacy campaigns by local NGOs, significantly expanded its civic education program to 124 new schools, and launched public awareness campaigns on the dangers of trafficking in persons. By program's end, there will be: stronger and more sustainable civic organizations; increased availability of information on civic rights and domestic public issues; greater opportunities for citizen participation in governance; and more effective, responsive, and accountable public institutions.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Tajikistan

119-0211 Democratic Culture and Institutions	ESF	FSA
Through September 30, 2003		
Obligations	0	8,598
Expenditures	0	3,754
Unliquidated	0	4,844
Fiscal Year 2004		
Obligations	315	5,483
Expenditures	218	3,951
Through September 30, 2004		
Obligations	315	14,081
Expenditures	218	7,705
Unliquidated	97	6,376
Prior Year Unobligated Funds		
Obligations	0	1,776
Planned Fiscal Year 2005 NOA		
Obligations	0	3,475
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2005		
Obligations	0	5,251
Proposed Fiscal Year 2006 NOA		
Obligations	0	4,600
Future Obligations	0	5,520
Est. Total Cost	315	29,452

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Tajikistan
Program Title:	Conflict Prevention
Pillar:	Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance
Strategic Objective:	119-0240
Status:	New in FY 2004
Planned FY 2005 Obligation:	\$780,000 FSA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$62,000 FSA
Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:	\$718,000 FSA
Year of Initial Obligation:	2004
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	2008

Summary: USAID's conflict mitigation activities are addressing conflict by identifying vulnerable communities, building consensus around sources of tensions, and then tempering those sources through community infrastructure and social projects. New community-based activities introduced this year are focused on economic development through vocational training and business development centers; community radio; and local government strengthening. USAID is addressing both the root and immediate causes of potential conflict through its conflict mitigation objective.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2005 Program: Improve Community-Based Reconciliation Effort (\$780,000 FSA, \$62,000 FSA carryover). Conflict prevention activities have expanded to the northern Sughd Oblast and Tavildara in the Rasht Valley, focusing on collaboration between citizens, local authorities, and the private sector for the creation of sustainable jobs and infrastructure projects through microfinance, youth apprenticeships, business management services, increased access to information through the internet and community radio, as well as targeted infrastructure projects. Cross-border programs are targeting five new cluster communities in Sughd and Ferghana oblasts, facilitating cross-border problem-solving on issues of mutual concern. Initial Community Action Investment Program (CAIP) activities will be completed this year in Shaartuz, Kulyob, Rasht Valley, and Sagirdasht, with an emphasis on post-project sustainability. Principal contractors/grantees: Mercy Corps International (prime), Internews Network (sub), and the Urban Institute (sub).

FY 2006 Program: Improved Community-Based Reconciliation (\$718,000 FSA). CAIP follow-on activities and the Peaceful Communities Initiative (PCI) extension will be completed in FY 2006. During FY 2006, these programs will continue to build on community mobilization, trainings, and infrastructure completed previously through CAIP and PCI to foster sustainable community development projects and economic growth. USAID's cross-border cluster community work will focus on inclusion of local authorities and the private sector in community problem-solving and economic development to decrease tensions through enhanced employment opportunities, access to information, and limited infrastructure projects. In early FY 2006, USAID will assess conflict mitigation efforts to date as well as the need for continuing conflict mitigation work in Tajikistan to determine whether additional programming will be necessary. Principal contractor/grantee: TBD (prime).

Performance and Results: Conflict prevention activities focus on areas prone to religious extremism and instability due to poverty, unequal access to resources, and inadequate infrastructure and social services resulting from the civil war. Closed international borders in the north restrict trade, while southern border regions are exposed to the trafficking of fundamentalist ideology and narcotics from Afghanistan. Local authorities are resource-poor and have little capacity to solve community-driven issues. This year, USAID was active in 132 communities in Tajikistan, with over 840,000 direct beneficiaries through more than 510 completed social and infrastructure projects. Projects included 66 water supply projects, 50 rehabilitated schools, and 56 electrical transformer projects, as well as 156 social projects such as women's leadership training and social theater. An emphasis on women and youth as vulnerable populations resulted in women making up 30% of community investment councils, and youth-focused projects comprising 50% of the overall activity portfolio. The ability of communities to

continue to solve projects without USAID assistance is evidenced by a 31% average cost share and 90 projects valued at \$99,000 implemented by communities themselves. Local governments participated in 94% of the infrastructure projects, enhancing the likelihood of long-term sustainability. The semi-annual USAID conflict poll shows tensions are easing in targeted communities, and that 72% of USAID-assisted communities have a high level of satisfaction in the delivery of social and public services, meeting USAID targets. By program's end, there will be an increased number of communities reporting lessened tension or resolved conflicts, strengthened community participation, and improved local services through community decisions.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Tajikistan

119-0240 Conflict Prevention	FSA
Through September 30, 2003	
Obligations	0
Expenditures	0
Unliquidated	0
Fiscal Year 2004	
Obligations	1,436
Expenditures	0
Through September 30, 2004	
Obligations	1,436
Expenditures	0
Unliquidated	1,436
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	
Obligations	62
Planned Fiscal Year 2005 NOA	
Obligations	780
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2005	
Obligations	842
Proposed Fiscal Year 2006 NOA	

Obligations	718
Future Obligations	920
Est. Total Cost	3,916

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Tajikistan
Program Title:	Health and Population
Pillar:	Global Health
Strategic Objective:	119-0320
Status:	Continuing
Planned FY 2005 Obligation:	\$3,593,000 FSA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$1,503,000 FSA
Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:	\$4,232,000 FSA
Year of Initial Obligation:	2001
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	2007

Summary: USAID's quality primary health care objective is helping Tajikistan reform its health sector and create quality, client-oriented, cost-effective primary health care (PHC) services. Leadership in the Ministry of Health (MOH) continues to provide strong support to related changes. Pilots will assist the country to implement more effective financing, service delivery at the primary level, evidence-based medical practices, and restructured facilities. Maternal and child health is a focus to improve services delivered to this vulnerable group. USAID provides essential technical assistance and support to the country's efforts to control infectious diseases like HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis (TB).

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2005 Program: Enhance Health Systems Capacity (\$745,000 FSA, \$1,503,000 FSA carryover). The Quality Public Health and Primary Health Care Program (QPHPHC) will provide technical assistance, training, equipment, and commodities to increase access to and utilization of quality PHC. QPHPHC will introduce new payment systems to increase financing transparency, ensure high quality retraining in family medicine, strengthen evidence-based medicine and quality improvement in Family Medicine Centers; and pilot an affordable, sustainable health information system. USAID's Healthy Family (HF) Program will double its geographic coverage to five new districts. HF will continue birth planning activities in 27 villages, reaching an estimated 1,100 pregnant women and their families. Contraceptives will be distributed to 185 village pharmacies. One hundred and twenty health care providers will be trained in birth spacing counseling techniques. USAID will work with the MOH and other stakeholders to develop an implementation plan for the country's reproductive health strategy, as well as a related contraceptive security framework. HF will conduct refresher training on revolving drug funds for 100 village pharmacists and 100 MOH staff, with village committees trained to monitor activities. Thirty committees in Khatlon Oblast will develop emergency transportation plans and funds, a key intervention to improve deliveries and reduce maternal mortality. USAID will procure and distribute midwife kits and basic supplies to 197 rural health facilities. HF will initiate child-to-child activities in 20 new schools and train 300 students as health promoters. HF will organize nutrition education and rehabilitation sessions, with related small grant awards to non-governmental organizations (NGOs). The project will implement life saving skills training for health care providers, strengthen and standardize infection prevention standards in pilot service delivery training sites. Project-trained trainers will train 100 rural health facility staff in the Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses (IMCI) approach. Twenty district and rural health facility staff will be trained in health information systems. Principal contractor/grantees: TBD (prime) and Project HOPE (prime), Save the Children (sub), American College of Nurse-Midwives (sub).

Reduce Transmission and Impact of HIV/AIDS (\$1,969,000 FSA). USAID's Central Asian Program on AIDS Control and Intervention Targeting Youth and High-Risk Groups (CAPACITY) will: assist Tajikistan's two HIV grants from the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB, and Malaria (GFATM); strengthen institutional capacity of non-governmental organizations; and develop skills in counseling, testing, and antiretroviral treatment. The U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) will strengthen the country's HIV surveillance and blood screening systems, while a third group of Tajik professionals will join CDC's Applied Epidemiology Training Program (AETP). The Drug Demand Reduction Program (DDRP) will work to prevent use of drugs among vulnerable populations, and engage and train professionals on the

best approaches to reduce demand. Principal contractors/grantees: John Snow Inc. (prime), Population Services International (sub), Abt Associates Inc. (sub), International HIV/AIDS Alliance (sub), CDC (prime) and Alliance for Open Society International (prime), Open Society Institute Tajikistan (sub), AIDS Foundation East-West (sub), Internews (sub), Accord (sub).

Prevent and Control Infectious Diseases of Major Importance (\$879,000 FSA). A range of assessments on laboratory capacity, drug management, community mobilization, and policy will be completed. The World Health Organization (WHO) approach to TB control known as Directly Observed Treatment Short Course (DOTS) will gradually expand to five regions of Khatlon and Sughd oblasts. A high level working group will solidify policy changes and improve coordination. CDC will continue activities on TB surveillance systems and improve the quality of related laboratory services. Principal grantees: Project HOPE (prime), Johns Hopkins University Bloomberg School of Public Health (sub), John Snow Inc. (sub), New Jersey Medical School National TB Center (sub), CDC (prime) and Academy for Educational Development (prime).

FY 2006 Program: Enhance Health Systems Capacity (\$1,848,000 FSA). QPHPHC will continue to assist Tajikistan to develop and implement a national health reform strategy, with HF focused on maternal and child health components. QPHPHC and HF will pursue increased access to quality family planning information and services, and improve the quality of obstetrical care. USAID will seek to integrate reproductive health interventions into health reform and infectious disease control programs. In addition to rolling out new evidence-based infection prevention and clinical practice guidelines, USAID will seek to implement a unified referral system linking maternal and child health services to PHC providers. New information systems will encourage more accurate reporting of related data. Same implementers as above.

Reduce Transmission and Impact of HIV/AIDS (\$1,496,000 FSA). CAPACITY will continue activities as described above. It may assist Tajikistan with a new application to the GFATM for HIV/AIDS. CDC will train officials to use data from HIV surveillance for programmatic and policy decision making. Blood safety efforts and AETP will continue. DDRP will issue grants, develop mechanisms to replicate successful models, and increase the numbers served. Same implementers as above.

Prevent and Control Infectious Diseases of Major Importance (\$888,000 FSA). The TB program will continue training on quality control of laboratories, monitoring, and DOTS expansion. Same implementers as above.

Performance and Results: USAID built on increased interest for health reform in Tajikistan. A new working group led to the Ministry of Health's "Strategy of Health Care Financing in the Republic of Tajikistan for the Period 2005-2015," which USAID has begun to help implement. TB control assistance is showing results. The treatment success rate reached 89.1% in the first two quarters of 2003 in pilot sites. USAID's health programs in Tajikistan are designed to increase the use and quality of primary health care services for underserved populations. This strategy will improve the quality of people's lives, furthering the growth of productive, stable democracies in an area of the world vital to U.S. interests. Given the unique challenges faced in Tajikistan due to the virtual collapse of the health system caused by the civil war, the extreme levels of poverty, and the heightened threat of drug trafficking across the border from Afghanistan, USAID anticipates need for an extended life of the health SO in Tajikistan.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Tajikistan

119-0320 Health and Population	FSA
Through September 30, 2003	
Obligations	13,558
Expenditures	7,682
Unliquidated	5,876
Fiscal Year 2004	
Obligations	5,316
Expenditures	7,169
Through September 30, 2004	
Obligations	18,874
Expenditures	14,851
Unliquidated	4,023
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	
Obligations	1,503
Planned Fiscal Year 2005 NOA	
Obligations	3,593
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2005	
Obligations	5,096
Proposed Fiscal Year 2006 NOA	
Obligations	4,232
Future Obligations	5,405
Est. Total Cost	33,607

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Tajikistan
Program Title:	Improved Quality of and Access to Basic Education
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	119-0340
Status:	New in FY 2004
Planned FY 2005 Obligation:	\$230,000 FSA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$120,000 FSA
Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:	\$212,000 FSA
Year of Initial Obligation:	2004
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	2008

Summary: USAID's Basic Education program is aimed at broadening access to quality education by focusing on in-service teacher training, management capacity, efficiency in finance, as well as parent and community participation. USAID also promotes healthy lifestyles and cross-border friendships through programming in sports and health education for Tajik youth.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2005 Program: Improve the Quality of Basic Education (\$230,000 FSA, \$120,000 FSA carryover). In FY 2005, training and capacity building will continue for teachers at new target sites throughout Tajikistan, promoting the use of modern, interactive, child-centered teaching methodologies in primary and secondary schools. Initial program schools now have the capacity to train the schools in their surrounding area so training will begin to benefit many more teachers. Together with key individuals from the Ministries of Education, Finance, and local government, USAID will introduce a new education finance mechanism based on a per capita formula in a pilot based in Kulob City, starting January 2005. The mechanism is expected to be more equitable and efficient than the current input-based mechanism. USAID will continue to work with schools and communities to establish joint partnership groups and provide training for these groups in resource mobilization and project management to address their most critical needs. In Kulob, USAID will provide training in community involvement to complement a World Bank activity, which will expand the impact of USAID-promoted community mobilization approaches to all schools in the district. At thirty target schools, the partnership groups will oversee renovation of school infrastructure, using small grants provided by USAID. Additional assistance will be provided to school-community groups for school furniture repair, which will involve small grants for materials and training to enhance sustainability. School administrators in all target schools, as well as local education authorities, will receive training in effective school management and community outreach. USAID will also carry out a mid-term evaluation of the Basic Education Program in spring 2005 to make necessary adjustments to the current program and to determine priorities for future assistance. Principal contractors/grantees: Aga Khan Foundation (prime), Academy for Educational Development (prime), Open Society Institute (sub), Save the Children/U.K. (sub), Abt Associates (sub), and Save the Children/U.S. (sub).

FY 2006 Program: Improve the Quality of Basic Education (\$212,000 FSA). In FY 2006, USAID will continue to strengthen pilot schools in five regions of Tajikistan. Learning resource centers with materials on best practices in pedagogy may be established at remote rural cluster sites. In-service teacher training institutes (TTI) will continue to receive training in interactive methodologies, and will use their enhanced capacity to disseminate the methodologies to a larger community of teachers and educators. Implementers and stakeholders will use the first year results of the per capita education finance pilot to make any necessary adjustments to the new mechanism. Additional assistance in the form of small grants and training may be provided to select school-community groups for furniture repair. USAID will coordinate its activities with other large donors in basic education. Principal contractors/grantees: Aga Khan Foundation (prime), Academy for Educational Development (prime), Open Society Institute (sub), and Abt Associates (sub).

Performance and Results: USAID's progress this year met expectations. During 2004, capacity was

built in 18 pilot schools to equip them to serve as training and resource centers for clusters of 46 surrounding schools. USAID trained 666 teachers in modern interactive pedagogy and 192 education administrators in the principles of effective school management. The Basic Education Program enjoys overwhelming support of educators, parents, and other stakeholders in all target areas. At the central level, the Ministry of Education also demonstrated strong commitment to support USAID activities in basic education. USAID collaborates successfully with other international donor agencies in basic education in Tajikistan. Thirty-five community groups have been created to support quality improvements and address access issues at the local level. During FY 2004, these groups have successfully returned to school 104 out of 137 identified non-attending children. Over 6,500 Tajik youth were reached through sports and health education activities in FY 2004. A pilot aimed at improving efficiency and equity in education finance is due to begin in January 2005.

By the end of this program, teacher training and capacity building will raise the quality of teaching, which will become evident as more stakeholders express greater satisfaction with the quality of education in the target areas. Children will study in better physical environments, and better financing mechanisms will increase the efficiency with which schools deliver services. USAID efforts complement World Bank and Asian Development Bank programs, which are mainly aimed at infrastructure rehabilitation, small grants for school improvement, and textbook publishing. USAID activities in education finance are closely coordinated with the World Bank's assistance to the Central Government related to budgeting for the social sector.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Tajikistan

119-0340 Improved Quality of and Access to Basic Education	FSA
Through September 30, 2003	
Obligations	0
Expenditures	0
Unliquidated	0
Fiscal Year 2004	
Obligations	180
Expenditures	66
Through September 30, 2004	
Obligations	180
Expenditures	66
Unliquidated	114

Prior Year Unobligated Funds	
Obligations	120
Planned Fiscal Year 2005 NOA	
Obligations	230
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2005	
Obligations	350
Proposed Fiscal Year 2006 NOA	
Obligations	212
Future Obligations	150
Est. Total Cost	892

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Tajikistan
Program Title:	Cross-Cutting Programs
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	119-0420
Status:	Continuing
Planned FY 2005 Obligation:	\$1,790,000 FSA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$856,000 FSA
Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:	\$1,647,000 FSA
Year of Initial Obligation:	2001
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	2007

Summary: This cross-cutting program supports all of USAID's strategic objectives, and includes four main components: training and exchanges to support USAID's technical assistance programs; the Eurasia Foundation to strengthen indigenous non-governmental organizations (NGOs); community connections to enhance public diplomacy; and program development support for cross-cutting evaluations, technical assistance, management needs, public outreach, and incorporation of perspectives from religious leaders into programming.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2005 Program: Participant Training Program (\$600,000 FSA). USAID will continue Participant Training to complement ongoing technical assistance in six strategic objective areas: improved environment for growth of small and medium enterprises (SMEs), strengthened democratic culture, improved management of critical natural resources, increased utilization of quality primary health care, mitigated sources of conflict in target communities, and improved quality of education. More than 3,000 participants will be trained through Participant Training activities during FY 2005. USAID support will include introduction of the Human and Institutional Capacity Development (HICD) approach in the Mission's portfolio, with a potential pilot activity in Tajikistan. Principal contractor/grantee: Academy for Educational Development (AED) (prime).

Community Connections (\$500,000 FSA, \$500,000 FSA carryover). The broad public diplomacy goal of the Community Connections program is to contribute to economic and democratic reform and to promote mutual understanding in Eurasia through exposure to U.S. society and personal connections with Americans. Through local community host organizations in the U.S., approximately 100 men and women entrepreneurs, local government officials, legal professionals, non-governmental organization leaders, and other professionals from Eurasia will be provided with a three to five week training program in the U.S. tailored to their professional or business interests. Principal contractor/grantee: TBD (prime).

Eurasia Foundation (\$500,000 FSA). The Eurasia Foundation will target approximately 21 NGOs that contribute to private sector development, civil society strengthening, public administration, and media through the issuance of small grants. The NGOs will also benefit from institutional strengthening through intensive planning, reporting, and financial management training. The Eurasia Foundation will expand its Ferghana Valley Initiative to provide targeted grants to increase dialogue and cross-border linkages in this conflict-prone region. Principal contractor/grantee: Eurasia Foundation (prime).

Program Support (\$190,000 FSA, \$267,000 FSA carryover, \$89,000 FSA prior year recoveries). The funds will be used to support evaluations, technical assistance, management needs, public outreach, and program personnel essential to implementation of program activities. As required, funding will also enable USAID to take advantage of unanticipated opportunities to advance or reinforce USAID strategic objectives. Furthermore, USAID will expand outreach efforts to engage traditional religious leaders in the

region. The goal of this initiative is to better inform religious leaders about USAID programs and to bridge the gap with traditional community leaders whose views, in the past, have not generally been incorporated into USAID programmatic decision making. In accomplishing this goal, USAID will conduct tours of its programs for religious leaders and the media, hold regular representational events with religious leaders, and work specifically with partners to involve religious leaders in development activities. Principal contractor/grantee: N/A.

FY 2006 Program: Participant Training Program (\$300,000 FSA). USAID will continue Participant Training in FY 2006 as a means of complementing ongoing activities across its various strategic objectives. In FY 2006, USAID expects to target the same number of participants as in FY 2005. Simultaneously, USAID will begin working with a number of yet-to-be-determined organizations through multiple targeted interventions aimed at developing institutional capacity and increasing the likelihood of organizational sustainability. Principal contractor/grantee: AED (prime).

Community Connections (\$460,000 FSA). USAID will continue the Community Connections program, with emphasis on human and institutional strengthening in support of its strategic objectives. Approximately 100 men and women are expected to receive training in the U.S. through the program. Principal contractor/grantee: TBD (prime).

Eurasia Foundation (\$460,000 FSA). The Eurasia Foundation will continue to provide grants and institutional strengthening on an open-door basis to NGOs in Tajikistan working in the sectors of private enterprise, civil society, and public and policy administration. Principal contractor/grantee: Eurasia Foundation (prime).

Program Support (\$427,000 FSA). A wide range of program and personnel support activities will continue. As required, funding will enable USAID to support unanticipated opportunities to advance or reinforce USAID objectives. Additionally, religious outreach efforts will continue and be expanded, through tours for and representational events with religious leaders. Principal contractor/grantee: N/A.

Performance and Results: In FY 2004, USAID trained over 2,500 Tajikistani citizens (approximately 40% women). Program emphasis was placed on increasing legal awareness of NGOs, strengthening civil society, and political party development. Enterprise and finance sector training programs focused on trade and investment, taxation, fiscal reform, and creating a favorable legal environment for SME growth. Health sector training programs strengthened family doctors' knowledge and skills in interpersonal communication and supported the introduction of evidence-based medicine. Of particular note, after participating in a series of training programs on microfinance, the government working group involved in drafting microfinance legislation submitted a new law on microfinance to Parliament. This new law was adopted on May 17, 2004. Additionally, upon completion of a study tour to Canada, senior officials from the Ministry of State Revenues and Duties developed a five-year plan for reorganization and integration of the state revenue agencies (Tax and Customs) into one agency.

In FY 2004, the Eurasia Foundation awarded Tajik NGOs 25 grants of \$22,000 on average, including \$37,000 in funds raised from non-USG sources. The grants supported private enterprise development and targeted improvements in civil society and public policy and administration areas. Through its Ferghana Valley Initiative, Eurasia Foundation awarded six grants aimed at forging inter-ethnic and cross-border cooperation, some through newspaper, radio, and television capacity-building. In addition, Eurasia Foundation promoted cross-border ties with Afghanistan through several agricultural and trade development grants. Other results included the development of modern farming and business practices in regional areas and the establishment of a print journalism training center.

USAID embarked on a religious outreach program in FY 2004. Through this program, USAID escorted five influential Islamic leaders on a tour of USAID-funded activities near Dushanbe. This tour enabled religious leaders and students to learn about a variety of USAID programs in Ferghana Valley, and began the process of engaging the religious representatives in programmatic dialogue.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Tajikistan

119-0420 Cross-Cutting Programs	FSA
Through September 30, 2003	
Obligations	31,834
Expenditures	17,849
Unliquidated	13,985
Fiscal Year 2004	
Obligations	4,456
Expenditures	7,774
Through September 30, 2004	
Obligations	36,290
Expenditures	25,623
Unliquidated	10,667
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	
Obligations	856
Planned Fiscal Year 2005 NOA	
Obligations	1,790
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2005	
Obligations	2,646
Proposed Fiscal Year 2006 NOA	
Obligations	1,647
Future Obligations	1,650
Est. Total Cost	42,233